

LYON EXPLAINS.

At Lexington Why He Took Double Pay.

SAID IT WAS CUSTOM

For Legislators to Draw Pay as Members of the Legislature and as Members of a Committee at the Same Time. Ragsdale Was Very Sarcastic.

The first series of meetings of the State campaign ended at Lexington on Saturday. It was a very good meeting. There was much more snap and life in the proceedings than usual. A. C. Jones, John McMahon and B. I. Manning broke away from their, even tenors and made things lively. But the sparkle of the meeting was furnished in the speech of Mr. J. Willard Ragsdale, who is opposing Mr. Fraser Lyon for Attorney General. Mr. Ragsdale arrived late and spoke after the gubernatorial candidates. Mr. Lyon had spoken early and had kept close to the usual lines of his previous speeches, but Mr. Ragsdale literally lit into Mr. Lyon with gloves off. He jabbed him wherever he thought there was an opening, and besides trying force, tried to ridicule his opponent. Three or four times he rose on his feet, and with arched fingers pointing to his bosom, exclaimed: "I am J. Fraser Lyon, the great pursuer of grafters!" Then he would uptoe and exclaim: "I am the great Fraser Lyon," who was going to do this or that.

It amused the audience because it was roasting the other fellow brown, and the average crowd enjoys a finished roast no matter what who is roasted.

LYON DENIES A REPLY. Mr. Ragsdale wanted Mr. Lyon to answer him catagorically, but Mr. Lyon declined to do this, and begged to reply at the conclusion of Mr. Ragsdale's speech, but Chairman Efrid declined to make any exceptions or to change the original programme, and Mr. Lyon spoke briefly at the very end of the meeting. Mr. Ragsdale, who arrived late and who was eager for the fray, said he rode 700 miles to be here to-day. He seemed surprised that Mr. Lyon should have spoken after his regular time. He said he wanted to settle certain issues here and now. He went on to say that Mr. Lyon had at a previous meeting said that certain statements he had made were not so. Mr. Lyon had, he heard, made such a statement after his speech. Now he wanted to know directly whether Mr. Lyon had gotten double pay while serving on the investigation committee. He wanted to know if he had been paid as a legislator and as a member of the committee while it was in session during the Legislature. Mr. Lyon asked if he might answer in detail from the record, and if so he would gladly do so. Chairman Efrid held that he could not permit any extended statement. Mr. Lyon refused to answer yes or no without an explanation, and then Mr. Ragsdale piled into him, and said here was a great purifier and chaser of graft, taking \$4 a day as a legislator, and \$4 a day at the same time for service on the investigating committee. He said that Senator James Stackhouse, of Marion, had told him that Mr. Lyon had said he received the extra pay.

MAKES MANY CHARGES. As to the itemized statement not being filed, he got his information from Mr. Blease. If such a statement had been filed, then it was all well and good. Then Mr. Ragsdale said Mr. Lyon had been elected to the house from Abbeville as a dispensary advocate, and he wanted to know what pledge the people had that he would not have a change of heart in his pursuit of the grafters. No man should change his views without first consulting his people. The Attorney General at best had little to do in such cases. The solicitors do the prosecuting, and if Lyon will only give the evidence the prosecution could now go on. He said Lyon was simply making a grandstand play talking about pursuing the grafters. He said Lyon was waiting to say: "I'll unfurl this banner. I'll be the leader against graft," and incidentally draw \$1,900 salary, which, he said, was more than Lyon had ever made before, for but a few years ago he was satisfied with a Senate clerkship at \$4 a day. No man, he said, ought to be elected who could not get the support of his home people, and he did not think Lyon could now carry Abbeville. Lyon should have resigned his place in the House if he meant to fight the dispensary.

He made merry of Mr. Bristow and the evidence of Mr. Bristow and insisted that it was all worthless and so indefinite as not to be worth a penny. He had a lot of fun ridiculing the Bristow evidence as a type of the work of the committee. He said he was in earnest in offering to get out of the way for Gen. Youmans and knocked hard at the suggestion that he was put up as a decoy to take Lyon out of the race.

LYON MAKES A STATEMENT. Some of the audience wanted Ragsdale to talk on, but he only spoke briefly over his time. After all the speaking and when but few remained, Mr. Lyon said that it was an almost universal precedent for members to accept pay as legislators and also as members of special committees that served during the meeting of the Legislature. The question came up be-

fore the investigating committee and, with but one exception, as he remembered, all voted to accept the pay, as it had always been done before. He accepted both salaries as has always been done.

The Legislature had ruled directly upon such pay and all legislative committees working during the session were provided with pay and have been paid. In rare instances recently such pay had been declined, he understood. As to the itemized statement, it was published in the Journal of 1906 and that ought to end it with any honorable man. The House and Senate by vote accepted this statement as satisfactory and directly refused to ask for any further statement. Any one could have easily found that this statement was printed in the official Journal. The only issue in Abbeville was on the 1-2 mill tax in the Brice law. He favored it. Mr. Lomax opposed this special tax. Both were elected, therefore, what was the position of his people? He did know his people stood for honesty and right and that was his position, and all he asked was justice. Mr. Lyon made his brief statement without any flurry, quietly and impressed those who remained with his sincerity and honesty.

ALONE IN DEATH.

The Sad Fate of a Young woman at Florence.

The Florence Times says: Telling in its sad details a story of suffering and betrayal by a man who professed to love her, and who had deserted her three months before the birth of a child last Saturday morning, is the life of a young woman supposed to be Laura May Rhame, who died last Friday night about 11 o'clock at the infirmary of Dr. Wm. Ilderton on Evans street. The young woman had been in Florence for some time and had taken a room at a boarding house in East Florence, where she was being treated by Dr. Ilderton. Friday morning her condition was alarming, and it was deemed advisable to take her to the infirmary where she could receive more careful attention and be under constant medical supervision. But she had passed the stage of human aid and death ensued—leaving her real identity a mystery, and a little baby girl.

The remains of the unfortunate young mother were taken to Water's undertaking establishment and prepared for burial, and the interment is being postponed in the hopes of getting intelligence from friends or relatives. The child is being cared for by Dr. Ilderton until something else can be done in the way of providing a home for it.

As to the real identity of the woman no one knows. She had gotten only one letter since she had been here, addressed to Miss Laura May Rhame, and three letters were found in her possession addressed to Miss Helen Trautman, Wedgefield, S. C., and A. D. Rhame, Clarendon, S. C., and one to Mrs. D. Schamp, Pine-wood, N. C.

Another letter from an unknown party was found in which he wrote in the most endearing tones, and making unfulfilled promises. Also a record in the faded leaves of a worn Bible were found some family records but nothing tending to throw any light on the mystery.

It is said that a man came here about four months ago looking for a party by the name of the dead woman and that he had some money which belonged to her through the sale of some property. But he looked in vain and could not get in communication with her in any way. He has not been heard from since.

Dr. Ilderton has borne the expense of the woman's sickness and death and says he does not mind that, but would like to make some disposition of the child.

Burned to Death.

An awful accident happened in the Middleburg Mills village at Batesburg on Friday night. Mrs. Corley, wife of one of the mill employes, in starting a fire in the stove preparatory to cooking supper, poured kerosene into the stove when there was already a small fire. As a result the flame came up to the can, causing an explosion and burning Mrs. Corley so that at a little past midnight she died from the effects of the burn. The house was completely destroyed by the fire and it was only through the heroic work of the operatives that the fire did not spread further. Almost all of the household goods of the Corley family were destroyed. Mrs. Corley was less than thirty years old and a very sad feature of the affair is that she would have given birth to a child in two weeks.

Croaker on Bryan.

Harry Walker, of New York, has received a letter from Richard Croker, former leader of Tammany Hall, expressing the hope that Mr. Croker may live to see W. J. Bryan elected President of the United States. The letter which is dated Dublin, June 16, which is in part as follows: "Your letter received and also the newspaper clippings. You have my sentiments regarding Bryan, as I look up on him as one of the most able men in our country. I have no doubt but that he was robbed of both elections by the trusts and also misjudged. I hope I may live to see him President of the United States."

Man With Twelve Toes.

P. E. Franks, of Pennsylvania, was arrested at Cumberland, Md., on a charge of embezzling about \$200 at Charleroi, Pa. Five minutes after the telegram was received at the police station Lieutenant Schmitz had Franks under arrest. The fact that he has six toes on each foot was one of the means of identification. He returned to Pennsylvania without a requisition.

THE DEATH RATE.

More People Die from Consumption Than From

ANY OTHER DISEASE.

Pneumonia Comes Next in the United States, but Heart Disease is Steadily on the Increase. The Census Report Covers Five Years.

The bureau of the census has just published a report presenting mortality statistics for the United States for the five calendar years 1900 to 1904. This report was prepared under the supervision of the late William A. King, chief statistician for vital statistics.

The annual compilation of statistics of mortality was authorized by the act of Congress establishing the permanent census office. The statistics, however, do not cover the entire country, but, in accordance with the provisions of this act, are restricted to what is termed the "registration area." This area comprises those States and cities which have laws requiring the registration of death and possess records affording satisfactory and comparable data. In 1904 it included 11 States and 334 cities which had at least 8,000 population in 1900. The 11 registration States are Connecticut, District of Columbia, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, and Vermont; the 334 registration cities include, in addition to the cities in the 11 registration States, a considerable number which are in non-registration States.

These States and cities, composing the registration area, included in 1904 a population of 32,999,989, or only a trifle more than two-fifths of the estimated population of the United States. For the remainder of the United States we have at present no mortality statistics which are sufficiently reliable and complete to be included in this report. The registration area, however, is gradually increasing in extent, as the various States and cities come to realize the importance of having adequate registration laws and of effectively enforcing them.

The number of deaths reported in the registration area in 1900 was 539,939, and the death rate per 1,000 of population was 17.6. In 1901 the rate declined to 16.6 and in 1902 the rate declined to 16. The rate increased in 1903 to 16.2 and in 1904 to 16.7. The average annual rate for the five years was 16.6 per 1,000.

The average annual death rate in the registration States was 17.8 per 1,000 in the cities of 8,000 or more population in 1900 and 14.3 per 1,000 in rural districts, which as the term is here used, includes everything outside these cities. Rhode Island is the only registration State in which the rate was as high in the rural districts as in the cities. But in Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Hampshire the urban rate exceeded the rural by less than 1 per 1,000. The excess was greatest in New Jersey, New York and Maine.

The higher mortality for cities is due largely to the fact that residents of rural districts when critically ill resort to the hospitals and institutions in the cities for treatment, and that the deaths occurring in such cases are registered in the cities, thus increasing the urban mortality.

The average annual rates were lowest in St. Joseph, Mo. (7.6); Owensboro, Mich. (10.1); Lincoln, N. D. (10.4); and St. Paul, Minn. (10.5), and highest in Charleston, S. C. (31.3); Wilmington, N. C. (28.2); and Jacksonville, Fla. (28.1).

There were 44 cities in which the average annual death rate for the five years was 20 or more per 1,000. Nine-tenths of these cities are located in the Southern States and contain a large proportion of colored population, the death rate for which in general largely exceeds that for the whites.

Tuberculosis of the lungs and pneumonia were by far the leading causes of death. The average annual mortality from tuberculosis of the lungs or consumption, 1900 to 1904, was 172.6 per 100,000 of population. It is gratifying to note that the rate has shown a marked decline since 1890, when it was 215.4. This indicates that the warfare against the white plague is meeting with success. The mortality from this disease in the registration area in the United States is lower than it is in Ireland, Germany, Norway, Spain and Switzerland, but higher than in England and Wales, Scotland, the Netherlands, Belgium and Italy.

The average annual mortality from consumption was higher in Denver than in any other registration city. This fact is easily explained by the deaths of non-residents who resort to that locality in the later stages of the disease hoping to be benefited by the favorable climatic conditions. Excluding Denver, the rates were highest in New Orleans, San Francisco, Washington, Newark, Jersey City, Baltimore and Cincinnati; and lowest in St. Joseph, Mo., Scranton, Omaha, Detroit, St. Paul, Buffalo and Minneapolis.

Pneumonia was second among the principal causes of death, the average annual rate being 134.9 per 100,000 population. The death rate from this disease in the registration area of the

United States is considerably greater than in England and Wales and Scotland.

For the principal cities the average annual rates were highest in Allegheny, Pittsburgh, New York and Kansas City, Mo.; and lowest in St. Paul, Minneapolis, St. Joseph, Mo., and Toledo.

Among the leading causes of death, diarrhea and enteritis was third, the average annual mortality from this disease for the five years being 113.1 per 100,000. Over 80 per cent of the deaths from these diseases were deaths of children under five years of age, and over 65 per cent of children under one year of age. For the principal cities the rate was highest in Fall River. It was high also in Pittsburgh, Providence, New York and Allegheny.

Heart disease was fourth among the leading causes of death, the average annual rate in the registration area of the five years being 129.9 per 100,000 of population. Over 75 per cent of the deaths from this disease occurred at ages above 44, over 45 per cent occurring at 65 years and over. It is noticeable that the mortality from heart disease is steadily increasing, the death rate advancing from 111.2 per 100,000 in 1900 to 134.8 in 1904.

Another cause of death with an increasing rate was cancer, the rate for which increased from 63 per 100,000 in 1900 to 70.9 in 1904. A comparatively small proportion of the deaths from cancer occurred at ages under 40 years. The deaths of females far exceeded those of males, the proportion being 622 females to 378 males in 1,000 deaths.

The death rate from cancer in the registration area of the United States was less than in England and Wales, Scotland, Germany, Norway, the Netherlands and Switzerland, but was greater than in Ireland, Hungary, Spain and Italy. It was higher in the cities than in the rural districts, but this is due partly to the fact that residents of rural districts in the last stages of the disease seek the hospitals in the cities for treatment.

The average annual death rate from typhoid fever in the registration area was 33.8 per 100,000 of population. Of the ten European countries for which similar statistics are available Italy alone shows a higher. The total number of deaths in the five years, divided as to sex, shows a proportion of 588 males to 412 females in every 1,000 deaths. In each year a greater number of deaths from typhoid fever occurred between the ages of 20 and 55 than at any other age period. The number of deaths was greatest in September and October, and least in June. Over one-third of the deaths occurred in August, September and October.

Among the large cities the greatest mortality from this disease occurred in Pittsburgh, Pa., the rate being more than 120 in each year. The next highest rate was in the adjoining city of Allegheny. The mortality from typhoid fever was also excessively high in Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus, Louisville and Washington. The average in New York city, St. Paul, Milwaukee and Jersey City. The mortality was greater in many of the smaller cities and in the rural districts of certain counties in the registration States than in the larger cities.

Chose the Better Way.

The Columbia Record says Timmonsville has no short dispenser of dispensary, but it is short a dispenser. And all this is on account of a revival meeting conducted there recently by Evangelist Leach. Mr. Leach knows all about the evils of the drink devil by actual contact as well as through inspiration, and his efforts on this subject are usually such as ought to appear in black type even in a great family newspaper. He has converted various persons at Timmonsville, including the dispenser, Mr. W. B. White, who has forthwith resigned. At least that is the information that has reached the state board about the matter, and an inspector is to go there in a few days and transfer the stock to Mr. White's successor, because Mr. White since his resignation has not wanted to touch the thing at all.

Killed an Intruder.

At Danville, Va., an unknown negro was shot and instantly killed at about midnight Friday night while in the act of attempting entrance to the home of Mr. R. E. Morris, a detective for the Southern Express company. The negro had raised a window to a room occupied by Mrs. Morris and her daughter, about 18 years, when discovered by Morris, who was in the room directly above that of his wife. Criminal assault is thought to have been the motive for the presence of the negro. Some hours after the killing a negro giving his name as Monroe Richardson was arrested on the charge of being an accomplice of the dead negro. Morris was released without bail, and an investigation will take place.

Hanged Himself.

Capt. Falk of the German bark Gesine which arrived at P. M. on Thursday from Hamburg, committed suicide while the vessel was at sea by hanging himself in his cabin. The Gesine left Hamburg in March but went ashore on a reef and it was necessary to unload her cargo in order to float the vessel. After that the captain became very despondent and one morning was found hanging in his cabin.

Very Considerate.

Rather than wake his traveling companions—some of whom were women—to take the regular train at 5 A. M., from Atlanta to Columbus, Ga., George Foster Peabody, the rich educational philanthropist, waited on Monday night later in the day and hired a special, paying for it \$688, and giving the employees of the train large tips besides.

WAGES OF SIN.

Goes to the Gallows for Killing a Friend.

A POLISHED RASCAL

One of the Most Picturesque Figures in Police Crookdom of the Century.

Probably the Most Remarkable Criminal Record of Modern Times.

After a life of crime beginning with boyhood, "Lord Frederick Seymour Barrington, society highwayman, resourceful crook, bigamist, forger and murderer, paid the penalty of his last crime on the scaffold Friday at Olyton, Mo.

The crime for which Barrington was to die on the scaffold was the murder of James P. McCann, a well known sporting man of this city, on June 18, 1903. McCann was shot, his body robbed and his remains thrown into a pond at Bonifis. By a peculiar coincidence the nude body of the murdered man was discovered floating in the pond just three years ago Thursday.

During the active years of his career "Lord" Barrington was one of the most picturesque figures in "police" crookdom, for, although he was of lowly origin, his specialty of passing as a member of the British peerage, went well in several cities and helped him to live without work for years.

He was the son of a hack driver in Tunbridge Wells, England, and his real name is F. G. Barton. He was arrested for the first time at the age of seven years, when he was caught setting fire to the common. At 12 he was sentenced to five years in the Red Mill reformatory for embezzlement. After serving three years he made his escape by means of a rope, only to be arrested two years later and sentenced for robbery. For this he served in Yorkshire prison.

About this time he decided to give himself a new surrounding by joining the army, where he could observe the ways of the officers who made up much of the English society. This was in his 22d years, but before his enlistment was a year old he had forged a furlough, fled from the army and committed a burglary for which he did a ten years' stretch.

That completed his English record. What crimes he succeeded in committing in the short intervals between his prison terms are not known, but are believed to be many. He got into some of the best households as a servant; studied the members of society; he served as an artist, studies his model, and in later years made good use of his studies. He robbed a clergyman three times and each time by a sorrowful profession of repentance and glib quotation succeeded in being forgiven. When he was finally landed behind the bars for the ten years' term in England he settled down to improving his education so he could step out of prison a student. He perfected himself in French, German and the classics, and was a polished fraud when he came to America in 1891. He posed here as the son of an English nobleman of wealth and rank.

As such he won Miss Celestine Miller, of Brooklyn, an heiress with a fortune in her own right. After marrying Miss Miller he had the effrontery to return to his own land and established himself with his wife in a home at West Brighton. There he cold-bloodedly told his wife the truth about himself. Stripped of every penny by her husband, the unhappy wife returned to this country with her child, and Barton was arrested and sent back to prison to serve out an old sentence. As soon as the sentence was expired Barton returned to the United States having found here the best field for his peculiar operations.

In 1902 Philadelphia society received with open arms "Lord Burgoyne," of the English peerage. His lordship was none other than the exconvict, but before that came to be known he had courted and wedded Miss Margaret B. Barty, an heiress. He told her he was heir to \$20,000 and borrowed money from her. While they were on their honeymoon, "Burgoyne" slipped from the train and disappeared. She would believe nothing against him until she went to New York and learned the truth from his first wife, with whom "Burgoyne" was, at the time, attempting to effect reconciliation.

Receiving no notice from his first wife, the ex-convict, who had been wandering in the West, made his debut in St. Louis society under the alias of "Lord Barrington." He met and married Miss Wilhelmina Grace Cochran, of Independence, Iowa, who was visiting in St. Louis at the time. Before he could enjoy the money he had obtained through this marriage, a hard-headed brother of Miss Cochran had discovered his record and had "Barrington" thrown into prison.

Following his exposure "Barrington" succeeded in winning the confidence of McCann, a wealthy horse owner and hotel man. On the night of McCann's disappearance the two were seen drinking together. The murder was traced to "Barrington," and he was convicted. The legal fight to save him extended over two years.

Conviction of a Friend.

El Riney, a negro, was convicted at Gaffney on Monday, of committing a rape on a thirteen old negro girl. The girl is said to have died as a result of injuries inflicted on her by the friend.

COTTON STALKS

MAY BE USED TO MAKE GOOD PRINTING PAPER.

Latest and Most Interesting Invention to Make Paper From Useless Product.

The manufacture of paper from the fiber of the cotton stalk is one of the latest and most interesting inventions of the new century, says Harvie Jordan in Manufacturers Record. For many years expert inventors have been busily engaged experimenting with the cotton stalk, and now it appears from recent developments that their labors and expenditures of money are to be rewarded with signal and striking success. Not only have these investigations passed the experimental stage but they are rapidly being shaped to be placed into practical operation. It has been unquestionably demonstrated that all grades of paper, from the best form of linen grade to the lowest, can be manufactured from the cotton stalks. In addition to this, a variety of by-products, such as alcohol, nitrogen, material for gun cotton and smokeless power, can also be secured in paying quantities. The time is not now far distant when paper plants equipped with all modern machinery and devices for making paper will be built and placed in operation throughout the cotton-growing states of the South. The establishment of these mills for the manufacture of paper from cotton stalks will at once develop a new industry of quite enormous proportions of a waste product which at the present time has comparative little or no value. It will prove the entering wedge of checking the present increasing cost of paper, which is becoming such a burden upon the newspaper industry of the country.

It is estimated that on an acre of land producing a bale of cotton at least one ton of stalks can be gathered. Upon this basis of calculation this new industry can annually depend upon from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 tons of raw material. This will not only furnish necessary supplies to meet all home demands, but also permit of the export of pulp or finished products to foreign countries. At the present time there is approximately \$287,000,000 invested in paper mills in the United States, with but few plants located in the South. The bulk of the material going into the manufacture of paper at the present time is spruce pine, and which is annually becoming more expensive in the depletion of the forests and the high prices which such timber commands in the market for other uses. The utilization of a waste product such as the cotton stalk, manufactured into commercial paper, will be a boon of inestimable value to the whole country.

The practical effect of this new invention will be to increase the present value of the South's cotton crop nearly \$100,000,000 annually. The growers will be amply paid for the expense of removing the stalks from their fields and delivery to the paper plants and in addition thereto receive a profit on this product of their labor. In the southwestern section of the cotton belt the new industry will especially be of value and a blessing. With the removal of the cotton stalks from the fields in the early fall the death knell of the boll-weevil will be sounded and its present devastating influences reduced to a minimum. So that from every standpoint the speedy development and extension of this new industry will be welcomed in all sections of the cotton belt. Paper manufactured from the cotton stalk is of the strongest texture and softest finish. It is reported that several plants will be erected during the next few months in certain sections of the South which will be in full operation by January 1, 1907.

Disastrous Storm.

Charlie Thomson, a negro living seven miles east of Union, had the roof blown off his house and furniture badly broken up by a storm last week. His family were uninjured by the lightning. An empty house on the Sinclair place near by was also blown down. A special from Pride's says there was a very heavy storm in that section and that great damage was done at Chester and Yorkville by the blowing down of trees and other things, which have not been cleared up. At Red Point, near Pride's crops were badly injured there being a heavy hail storm half a mile wide all through that section. No damage was done at Neals Shoals, though the current had to be turned off.

Must Have Been Crazy.

At Comfort, Texas, on Thursday in the presence of the assembled wedding guests, at the home of his intended bride, Joseph Reinhart, the man who was to have been married to her, shot and instantly killed Miss Ernestine Kutser and then shot himself with probably fatal results. The cause of the tragedy is not known.

Will Stop It.

On Tuesday morning Mayor Young of Union filed a negro woman woman \$100 in each of two cases or 30 days for selling liquor. A few day before he had a negro man \$100 or 30 days in each of three cases for a similar offense. This kind of conduct is liable to cast a damper on the business.

Ham And Ice Cream.

At Arcadia, Fla., Albert Simmons, the 19-year-old negro who on March 17 last murdered his aunt and his two children, chopping up their bodies and feeding them to the hogs, was legally hanged Friday. Just before the execution he called for ham, eggs and ice cream.

POSTAL THIEVES.

Columbia Has Lost Many Packages in Recent Past

HAVE BEEN STOLEN

Between Mail Room at Union Depot and Postoffice. Inspectors Have Worked But, It Is Said, Have Secured Little Evidence of Guilty Ones.

There seems to have been considerable stealing of letters and packages going on among the postal officials located in Columbia. A dispatch from that city to the Charleston Post says that Postmaster Basor calls "a regular Saturnalia of stealing" has been going on among the railway train porters and perhaps others, who have been handling the mails between the mail room at the union station and the trains. He has failed to locate over seventy-five packages that have been reported to him as having been lost, the date of the first package mailed being December 9 last, and that of the last April 14 last. How many more have been stolen Dr. Basor has no idea.

There may be many cases that were never reported and still other cases that will be reported later. As a result of a letter Dr. Basor wrote to the Washington division Inspector Williams, located at Chattanooga, detailed Inspectors Pulsifer, Bannerman and Webers on the case. After several days' work they were unable to trace any evidence against either of the three transfer clerks who are in charge of the mail room at the union station, in relays. So far only one arrest has been made, that of Sam Williams who was caught by a decoy letter containing silver which was handed to him to be taken to the train. He has been landed in jail by Commissioner Verner in default of bail.

Transfer Clerk Mobley, a negro, was arrested but was afterward released. Nothing has so far been discovered against the other colored transfer clerk, C. P. Murray, and both he and Mobley are still on duty. Chief Transfer Clerk N. J. Davis is the only white man in charge of the mail room. He is a man of high integrity, in whom everybody has perfect confidence.

Sam Williams has been at the union station only four months. Each of the transfer clerks has a key which fits all the locked pouches, and which he is required by the regulations to carry in a chain attached to his body. But whether anything has been stolen from the first class mail, which is required to be locked, can not be said. It appears from the list of lost pieces which tracing has failed to locate, that the stealing was confined almost altogether to packages. These packages are handled almost entirely in large sacks, unlocked, which are handled between the mail room and the postoffice by porters. There are a number of porters working in the employ of the postoffice.

But Sam Williams is in no way connected with the office. He and other railway porters and the postoffice porters all have access to the mail room and as the transfer clerks have frequently to be away from the room there is a good opportunity for stealing. Though the inspectors have given up the fight for the time being they have by no means given up hopes, and other arrests are expected in the immediate future.

On one occasion eight packages sent up on the Charleston train were stolen before they reached the Columbia office.

Dr. Pike, a Columbia dentist, lost nine packages, which should have come to him in two weeks.

"The thing has become notorious," said Dr. Basor to The Evening Post representative. "An awful stench had arisen to the nostrils of the patrons of the office, who were taking their packages to the express office. The investigation has disclosed that the mail room down there has turned out to be a regular den of thieves. Of course I hope you will say nothing that might be construed as a reflection on Mr. Davis in whom we all have the greatest confidence."

"Whether any of the stealing has been going on among the postal clerks on the trains I can not say, but I suppose not. The students here in the male and female colleges have hardly been able to get a thing sent to them in the past several months. The thieves made a clean sweep. I am satisfied that not an article has been stolen by any of the employees of this office, not only because I have confidence in them but the system would require all to be in collusion if one stole."

Wanted to Hear Tillman.

It was announced that before the adjournment of the present session of congress Senator Tillman would make a red hot speech on the case of B. F. Barnes the man who had just been appointed postmaster of the city of Washington, and the man that Senator Tillman believes responsible for the rough treatment of Mrs. Minor Morris at the white house some months ago, the senate have been packed every day, and long lines of expectant people have waited patiently for an opportunity to secure a seat and hear what Senator Tillman might have to say on the subject.